

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1899.

THE YOUNG ONE.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Hawaiian Territorial baby is one year old today. She is fat and strong, and like all babies, rather imperious at times. The food that best develops her muscle and size is Mellin's (Asiatic) food, of which she has taken large portions, and would like more. Her teeth are appearing, and she has just dispatched an eminent attorney to ask the Supreme Court of the United States to insert its fingers into her mouth, and find out how sharp they are. She stoutly refuses to be put into any colonial cradle, or colonial baby-wagon, but properly insists upon riding in the national stage-coach, with no dead-head limitations. President McKinley's policy of treating her as all territorial babies have been treated since the Union was made, gives her the colic sometimes, and she screams dreadfully, and kicks because she is quite too young to understand that the President is a careful and honest nurse, and knows the proper treatment of Territorial babies and will give her the food and clothing best suited to the station in life which Providence has assigned to her.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

Few if any regret the act of annexation which one year ago made these islands a part of the American territory. It has given us stability in commercial and political matters, and will secure in the end the dominance of American ideas regarding the laboring men who are the bone and sinew of the country.

The President, in Washington, has been conservative in the administration of the laws of this Territory. He has confirmed the tenure of all occupants of office here, and has disappointed the hopes of those who desired him to follow the old rule in political affairs,—"to clean the rascals out." In following this course he has not had the cordial approval of his "friends" in this place.

The acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines, has raised some questions here as to what disposition Congress would make of this Territory, so far as discriminating laws are concerned. But the Newlands' Resolution, which contains the contract of annexation with Hawaii, provides clearly that:

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged."

This provision secures to us the commercial advantages we have enjoyed for many years. Whatever may be done to other territories, Congress has agreed to pass laws which will continue, and increase these advantages. So far as political rights are involved, it was plainly understood, in the transaction of annexation, that the Islands would remain as a Territory, subject to the rules of Congress.

There is every reason to rejoice that we are a part of the American territory, and let us be thankful to all who aided in securing annexation, including the starving people in Cuba who promoted a war which forced annexation.

A NOTED WOMAN.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague who recently died was the daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court and was one of the notable women of her times. Her father's position gave her the best social advantages in Washington, and her own cleverness and personal beauty made her a leader. Gov. Sprague to whom she was married during the first year of the war, was a member of the firm of Sprague Brothers of Rhode Island, a concern of enormous wealth, which had been created by the efforts of an older generation. The younger generation, as usual in America, did not know the value of money, and the magnificent estate went into bankruptcy. Gov. Sprague was a dissolute man from his youth, and his riotous ways gave his wife such distress that she finally secured a divorce from him. Mrs. Sprague was a natural politician. Her judgment of men and measures was accurate and searching. She gathered around her many of the most notable Republicans and was one of their best advisers. President Arthur consulted her freely and Senator Cantrill, whose own marital relations were unpleasant, found in her a most agreeable companion. This friendship gave rise to the shooting affair at Chanopha, in which Governor Sprague, under the influence of liquor, under an assault on the Senator. Mrs. Sprague was a bitter

enemy of Mr. Blaine and rendered much service to his opponents in defeating his election to the Presidency. One of the moralists in Washington, who had watched the changes in American social and political life, often alluded to the conditions and vicissitudes of American life, as it was exhibited in the rise and fall of these three conspicuous people. Gov. Sprague had lost an enormous fortune, as a "fast" young man; Mrs. Sprague obtained the highest social success, and then spent the best part of her middle life, with the pressure of a heavy debt upon her. Senator Cantrill, the most brilliant of the Senators suddenly disappeared from the political world and lived the remainder of his days in solitude, and disgust with mankind, although he became a successful lawyer. There is no better illustration of the ups and downs of life in America than is here presented. Each one of these weighed in the scales what life had given them and found it "wanting." Each one had met with supreme opportunities, but out of them they had taken little. The world was as rugged to them as it was to the poorest peasant.

SECRETARY HAY'S ORDER.

Secretary of State John Hay should have read the local organ of the Special Agent, and Professional Patriots, before he issued his order confirming Mr. Haywood in his office of Consul-General of the United States in Hawaii. If the Constitution extends to these Islands, there is no authority for the appointment of such an officer here. A consul-general is appointed to reside in a foreign State, and his principal occupation is to certify to the invoices of goods exported from that State to America. Neither the Constitution or the laws permit or authorize the President to appoint a Consul-General who shall reside and act on American territory. Secretary Hay, like the judges of our Territorial Supreme Court, has not paid close attention to what is said here about the nature and meaning of the Constitution. After his first interview with Mr. George D. Gear, he will see that he has made a fool of himself, and will dash over to the White House and tell the President that it was about time for the government of the United States to learn something about the Constitution.

Mr. Haywood has made an excellent, efficient Consul-General, and this community puts a high value on his character. The State Department does also. There is, of course, some chance that the organ of the Constitutional Extensionists and Mr. Gear may convince Secretary Hay that he has made an unconstitutional order, but Mr. Haywood will hold the office in the meantime. In the tropics we have a clearer vision at night of the stars in the natural skies. Why should we not have a clearer vision of the constitutional stars in the political heavens? Astronomer George D. Gear will give them lessons in Washington.

THE EX-QUEEN.

It is a pity that the Ex-Queen Liliuokalani continues to bite the file of Fate. Her childish remarks about anarchy in Hawaii display pettish anger, which does her no credit. Anger and disgust at her lack of veracity in the pages of the book she recently published, has been giving way to the feeling that she should not be too severely punished for her unfortunate lack of sense in her career as a Sovereign. There has been an increasing disposition to urge the government to provide for her. But the natural stubbornness of her nature makes her an unforgiving creature and she is unwilling to meet the community half way.

After the confession she made in her book that the native Hawaiians did not "contribute one dollar" towards securing her restoration to the throne, it might be expected that she would have retired and made the best of the situation. She has been fortunate however in one thing. Capt. Palmer ceased to be her guide and friend. It is possible that her childish talk is due to sickness. If it is, much allowance must be made for her singular lack of sense and knowledge.

The San Francisco Chronicle presents this quotation from the lead lines of the newspapers which were opposed to Gen. Grant, before he won his victory at Vicksburg in 1863:

"Grant Incompetent—Three Months Before Vicksburg and no Progress Made—Failure of His Canal Scheme—Rebels Hold Their Own and Show No Signs of Surrender—Johnson Threatens Grant's Commutation—A Lead Call Upon the President to Appoint McClellan and Repeal the Act."

The Chronicle says the same applying to the present situation.

The best advice we can follow is to watch President McKinley's treatment of the case. If he is satisfied with Gen. Ota, let us make no complaint. We are not, and Professional Patriots are not responsible for the conduct of the war. The President is

SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM.

A correspondent sends us an extract from Once-a-Week, a Journal published in California, which states that a cotton planter near Memphis, Tenn., employs a gang of twenty monkeys who pick cotton at a much cheaper rate than it can be done by human labor. Our correspondent believes that a larger breed of monkeys, the apes, may possibly cultivate and strip our cane. This suggestion is interesting if not practicable. It is a pity that we do not have an Experimental Labor Station, in which this, and other trials can be made for the solution of the labor problem.

The many facts regarding the capacity of the Simians for manual labor have been demonstrated, and the evidence may be found in the book titled "Animal Intelligence" of which the late Prof. Romanes was the author. Prof. Th. Ribot, the French Scientist, shows that the higher order of animals possess reasoning power, which may be greatly developed under suitable instruction. Prof. Romanes says that a monkey "succeeded by methodical investigation, without assistance, in discovering for himself the mechanical principle of the screw." Some years ago, one of the stewards on the Panama line of steamers owned a Brazilian ape, which polished the brass work about the cabin. The substitution of Simian for human labor may relieve the white man of his burden. There are millions of able-bodied, and large apes including the orang-outang, who are at present leading idle and vicious lives in the woods of Oceania, Africa, Asia and South America, who should be elevated to take a part in "the organized glory of things," and be made to contribute something for the advancement of the human race. The elephants are at work in the saw mills, the collie dogs are valuable shepherds, the horses and the cattle are industrious workers while the Simians have been allowed for ages to consume the products of the earth without paying taxes, or making any return for this bountiful generosity. Man, out of respect for his ancestor, or out of jealousy at his possible rivalry, has ignored the Simians heretofore, but it is possible that the progress of civilization now demands that these relations of man should be compelled to aid in the evolution of the human race.

The large species of apes, the gorillas, have more strength than men for the stripping of cane. Their food is simple, and inexpensive. They require no clothing, and will prefer to sleep in algeroba trees. They require no monthly payment of cash. They may be subjected to any kind of punishment without interference from the courts. They will not strike. Like all animals they appreciate rewards, and dislike punishment.

They require only a rudimentary education for the sugar cane industry.

An Industrial School for Simians, established on one of the Islands would prepare them for their simple duties of planting, hoeing, and stripping cane. In such a school, conducted by expert instructors, all classical knowledge would be discouraged, and useful manual training alone would be enforced. While "labor is the tail-man that has raised man from the condition of the savage," special efforts would be made to prevent the Simians from rising to a point at which they would demand political rights. The prevailing theory is that they have no souls. They are not Buddhists, or Confucians, or Protestants, or Catholics, and are indifferent about theological, social and economical questions. They are not even Heathens. It would not be polite to develop their moral natures, beyond impressing upon them that their duty in life is to conscientiously work in the cane field, and ask no questions. They would be beyond the reach of political bosses.

As living machines, they would be rated as simply mechanical, and not human forces, which cost nothing but their keeping. The cost of making sugar would be vastly reduced, and the dividends of the plantations equally increased.

There might be a few feeble voices which would pipe up in objection to this labor system that apes and gorillas do not make a desirable "bone and sinew" for the country. Neither do horses or collie dogs or oxen. If the labor of the Islands can be supplied by so many well trained and industrious Simians, the Anglo-Saxon here will be able to devote more time, like the Hindu devotee, to the perfection of his spiritual nature. He can furnish bone and sinew enough.

Our correspondent should submit his novel suggestion to the Planters' Association. But he will soon find out that his suggestion is in advance of the times.

ALGER IS SUSTAINED.

His Secretary Alger has been receiving great enthusiasm by his friends and commentators in Michigan. Now the people of that State are as intelligent, well educated, and patriotic as the people of any State in the Union.

They took General Alger's fall, to rather tell him that in the opinion of the people of his own State, he has really fallen up-stairs. General Alger has been one of the most eminent flag raisers of the Mainland. He now meditates on the ingratitude of the American people, and sorely asks them: "Does all my habitual flag raising go for nothing?"

As his own people welcome him home, he feels the same pride over the matter as the burglar did, when on the expiration of his sentence, and discharge, one of the kind Sisters of Mercy said to him: "Now Peter you go out on an outcast on the world?" "No mum," replied Pete. "I ain't no outcast. 'Red' Sammy, 'Boots' Billy, 'Soda-water' Mike, is goin' to give me a reception, and a big dinner and set me up in business again. I ain't no outcast."

Whether the President still has confidence in Alger, no one seems able to state positively. But he does regard the war as the people's war, and he yields to their supreme decree.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Recent events bring out in sharp contrast the merits of the perpetual dispute between the Protectionists and the Free Traders.

The Louisiana planters and the Sugar Beet men accuse the Protectionists of swallowing their own words, and of making a flying leap over and into the ranks of the Free Traders. One of them expresses his complaint in these words:

"The 'annexation' of islands—producing products with cheap labor that competes with our own means a heroic attempt to get those products in free of duty, breaking down our own home industries, reducing the wages of labor and depleting our revenues, making internal revenue instead of customs taxation a necessity and that means more burdens for the poorer and middle classes who use tobacco and beer—already taxed most shamefully."

They more bitterly complain of Robert P. Porter, who is a representative Protectionist who is in favor of the annexation of Cuba, although it will result in the reducing the value of American cane and beet sugar, and make it necessary to raise by an income tax the amount of fifty or sixty millions of dollars now raised from the customs duty on sugars. Mr. Porter is charged with striking at the principle of Protection; and of being willing to deprive many thousands of American laborers of the means of living.

Mr. Porter's reply, it may be presumed, is that he does not desire to especially benefit one or several particular industries but looks to the greater benefits of all, in the annexation of Cuba, and its larger consumption of American products. He believes that more American workmen and merchants will be benefited by the annexation than by the independence of the Island. He believes also that the system of Protection built up by the American industries, and if any other policy will aid these industries, it should be followed, even if it is inconsistent theoretically with the old policy of Protection. It is the case of the martyr who refuses to recant, but when he is in sight of the stake and the faggots, sees that there is before him a practical rather than a theoretical question, and recants on the spot.

The thoughtful Europeans said several years ago, that American expansion would strike at Protection, but that the Protectionists were not aware of it.

The tobacco and the sugar men of the Mainland in order to exclude Porto Rico, the Philippines, and possibly Cuba, from the advantages of absolute annexation, claim that these Islands are merely "dependencies," which have no rights. Senator John T. Morgan, with the Democrats claim that they are American territory, and are within the Constitution. Hawaii is between the Devil and the Deep Sea. If the annexation of all of these Islands, brings them at once under the Constitution, then her sugar industry will be seriously threatened before many years have passed. If it does not, where then does she stand?

Obviously, her safety and prosperity depend upon the execution of her contract with the United States by which she is entitled to the benefits of the American customs laws which do not discriminate against her.

ARBITRATION.

While the nations have been discussing disarmament at The Hague, the United States, without really intending to do so, has practically admitted that war is the effect of a set of national disputes.

If a rowed the entire nation, and southern part of Ohio up to two lines of Alapal street, and B. owned a continuous strip of land one hundred feet wide from Pineshow to the sea, and refused A. the right to cross it in order to reach the harbor and the stores, what would A. do about it? Simply through the law courts, he would secure a right of way. If there

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were no law courts, what would he do? Simply arm his followers, fight his way over the strip or seize it. As there are no courts to decide international disputes, nations go to war for rights of way and other privileges. Great Britain asks America, "will you give me a right of way, out of my vast possessions, to the ocean? I need it." America replies: "no I won't, and I won't arbitrate about it either." There is nothing left apparently for Great Britain to do, but to fight for it. This she will not do, and America, being rather ashamed of her attitude, suggests that she may yield a small outlet on stringent terms.

The government in Washington is disposed to make some satisfactory arrangement, but behind the government are the people and what will the people agree to? If the present government makes an arrangement which is not approved by the people, it will be rebuked at the polls.

Even a submission of the question to arbitration would hardly help the government, because a court of arbitration would without doubt, give to Great Britain more than our government is willing to concede. So arbitration must be avoided, and with mutual forbearance both parties will arrange some way of reaching an agreement.

GENERAL PERVERSITY.

Perhaps President McKinley is a "bad, mean man," because he refuses to "put the rascals out" of office, as the organ of the local Republican party, acting as trustee for the unborn party, insists he should do. Perhaps the Republican Senators and Representatives, who have given Hawaii nothing but the Flag, as the organ declares, are also "bad, mean men," and have lost the confidence of the trustees of the unborn party. Perhaps everybody in Washington should be held up to the scorn of somebody, for allowing a "few men to secure a cinch on the control of this government." This exasperating state of things is largely due to the insidious contrivances, and underhanded work of Senator Cullom, Representative Hitt, Senator Morgan, and other leading but misguided men. If the members of the local government refused to catch the "cinch" when it was thrown at them by President McKinley, it would surely have been creditable to their sagacity.

But there is hope yet. After Counselor Gear has smashed, before the Supreme Court, the reputation of the late Daniel Webster for knowledge of the Constitution, and knocked into a cocked hat the opinions of the Republican Senators, he can then walk over to the White House, and tell the President that he is putting his reputation in peril in these Islands, and was wickedly betrayed into tossing a "cinch" into the hands of a few men residing here. He can, moreover, if the President gives him time, strike an attitude and exclaim "Hawaii has received nothing but the Flag." But he can add, "What, sir, is the Flag, when you have given the old gang out there a cinch on all of the offices? What is the Flag to us, without the offices? Have you forgotten, sir, after you swore on the steps of the Capitol to obey the Constitution, that the Flag means the turning of the rascals out?"

Are we, sir, at least one hundred strong, to be humiliated daily and hourly at the sight of these rascals parading their besotted weakness before us and our innocent little children, who are being deprived of the real knowledge of the meaning of the Flag? Stop, sir, before a tidal wave of indignation sweeps across the Pacific, moaning above the Sierra Nevada, and submerges you in the White House. I speak, sir, in the name of the unborn party whose voice, when it gets one, will be heard, and whose fingers, if it has any, will clutch you, sir, by the throat, and pull you out of the White House, unless you give us something beside the Flag."

The President will surely reply: "Here is an order signed in blank. Fill up the names yourself, and turn the rascals out."

S. S. COLUMBIA IN DIRE DISTRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Walker, with all remaining on board, were to follow in the two larger boats one-half hour later, because the big boats were faster than ours.

"When we left the steamer there was ten feet of water in her. She had settled about six feet. The last glimpse we had of her was at 2 o'clock, when we saw her flag still flying from the peak."

FIRST OFFICER'S STORY.

The story of First Officer Carlson was substantially the same as that of Bowen.

"Everything possible was done, but the water just seemed to be rushing in," he said. "Captain Walker was very cool throughout. There was about ten feet of water in her when we left, but I don't think she had settled more than three feet. At the rate the water was gaining I am sure she sunk within six hours after we left. The others were to leave shortly after us, but at 2 o'clock there was no sign of them. The steamer was still floating at that time. It is impossible to say where the remainder of the crew is. During the night the winds varied more or less. We were drenched through and had little to eat. Our suffering was intense. After we landed on Kauai everything possible was done for us by the plantation people. Captain Fullet of the Makee also treated us royally. He brought out all the best things he had to eat, and we were just the ones to do justice to them."

"By this time the City of Columbia lies beneath many fathoms of water, you may rest assured."

WHAT THE STEWARD SAID.

Chief Steward de Jiere reiterated his shipmate's stories.

"None of us have any clothes except the working suits we had on when we left. The boats were small and we were not able to put anything in except absolute necessities, for we did not know how long we might be in making a landing. We are totally destitute, for all our belongings are with the Columbia at the bottom of the sea."

STRANGE RUMORS ABROAD.

In spite of the arrival of these two boats' crews from the vessel and the stories told by them there was a growing belief on the water front last night that the City of Columbia was still on her way to Hongkong. One high local official who had made a thorough investigation of the matter was emphatic in his statements.

"It is very noticeable," he said, "that pretty nearly every one of the men who returned were taken on board for a free prior to the steamer's sailing. The City of Columbia can easily be handled by the number of men now said to be missing, and it is probable that the steamer is on her way to Hongkong now and that these men were ordered to take their boats and go."

This rumor gained currency during the evening, and further developments are anxiously awaited.

Mr. Ward Replies.

Mr. Editor: In answer to Judge Stanley's letter of the 11th inst., wherein he considered it necessary to publicly state that I have no connection with the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, permit me to say that upon no recent occasion, that I am aware of, have I been referred to as having claimed connection therewith.

Correspondence emanating from the Church Defence & Extension Association is signed by its president, Mr. Harris, or its secretary, myself, as was the letter to the Bishop, a copy of which was inserted in your issue of the 19th inst. This was done without my knowledge and with the addition of an explanatory footnote which certainly does not connect me with St. Andrew's, though it appears to have aroused the Judge's ire.

Since, therefore, his would-be caustic remarks were based upon an evidently erroneous understanding of the actual facts, further comment thereon appears to be unnecessary.

I trust, however, that if he is particularly anxious to air his undoubted eloquence upon some more favorable occasion, the learned Judge may determine upon some other victim.

L. de L. WARD.

Honolulu, August 13.

Killed by a Pile Driver.

A native working at the pile driver at Waikeka on Saturday last lost his life by slipping at the crane just as the hammer was falling. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death—Hilo Herald.

An Indian Prince is said to have laid his possessions at Lady Curzon's feet; but then she is a Chicago girl, and this fact eliminates the element of improbability remarks the Memphis Appeal.

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